<u>Listing of Claims</u>:

- 1. (Currently Amended) A solid electrolytic capacitor
 comprising:
 - a lead wire;

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an anode member formed by comprising a sintered member of a valve-action metal powder and embedded therein having the lead wire embedded therein;

- a dielectric layer formed on a surface of the anode member;
- a first electrolyte layer element in an electrolyte layer formed on the dielectric layer and defining a plurality of cavities;

non-conductive particles dispersed in the cavities defined
by the first electrolyte element;

- a second electrolyte element provided in the electrolyte layer so as to surround the non-conductive particles;
- a cathode member formed on the first electrolyte layer <u>such</u>
 that particles of a material of the cathode member are dispersed
 in the electrolyte layer;
- a silver paste layer formed on the cathode member;
 external terminals respectively connected to the lead wire
 and the silver paste layer; and

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a resin package molded so as to expose the external terminals. , in which the first electrolyte layer includes particles constituting the cathode member,

said solid electrolytic capacitor further comprising nonconductive particles between the dielectric layer and the cathode
member except of the first electrolyte layer, and a second
electrolyte layer formed between the dielectric layer and the
cathode member, wherein the second electrolyte layer is formed so
as to contain the non-conductive particles.

2. (Currently Amended) A solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 1, comprising:

a lead wire;

an anode member comprising a sintered member of a valveaction metal powder having the lead wire embedded therein;

a dielectric layer formed on a surface of the anode member;

a first electrolyte element in an electrolyte layer formed on the dielectric layer and defining a plurality of cavities;

non-conductive particles dispersed in the cavities defined by the first electrolyte element;

a second electrolyte element provided in the electrolyte
layer so as to surround the non-conductive particles;

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a cathode member formed on the electrolyte layer such that particles of a material of the cathode member are dispersed in the electrolyte layer;

a silver paste layer formed on the cathode member; and
external terminals respectively connected to the lead wire
and the silver paste layer;

wherein [[:]] the non-conductive particles are also positioned in an area defined by a recess in the dielectric layer, and said second electrolyte layer element is formed provided in the electrolyte layer after said non-conductive particles are positioned in an the area constituting a defined by the recess on in said dielectric layer.

3. (Currently Amended) A solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 1, comprising:

a lead wire;

an anode member comprising a sintered member of a valveaction metal powder having the lead wire embedded therein;

a dielectric layer formed on a surface of the anode member;

a first electrolyte element in an electrolyte layer formed

on the dielectric layer and defining a plurality of cavities;

non-conductive particles dispersed in the cavities defined by the first electrolyte element;

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a second electrolyte element provided in the electrolyte layer so as to surround the non-conductive particles;

a cathode member formed on the electrolyte layer such that particles of a material of the cathode member are dispersed in the electrolyte layer;

a silver paste layer formed on the cathode member; and external terminals respectively connected to the lead wire and the silver paste layer;

wherein said second electrolyte <u>layer element</u> is <u>formed</u>

<u>provided in the electrolyte layer</u> after said non-conductive

particles are positioned; <u>and in such a continuous manner that</u>

wherein a distance from an interface between said first electrolyte layer and said dielectric layer to a surface of said anode member is smaller than an averaged average thickness of said first electrolyte layer.

4. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 2, wherein said non-conductive particles are also positioned on the a surface of said dielectric layer and in said first electrolyte layer, and said second electrolyte element layer being formed, whereby is provided so as to prevent said cathode member and from contacting said non-conductive particles are not in a direct contact.

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- 5. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 1, wherein said non-conductive particles have an averaged average size which is smaller than an averaged average size of the particles constituting of the material of said cathode member.
- 6. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 1, wherein said valve action metal is any one of Nb, Al, Ta, Ti, Hf and Zr.
- 7. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 1, wherein said first electrolyte layer element includes at least one of a conductive polymers polymer formed by polymerizing at least one of pyrrole [[,]] and a conductive polymer formed by polymerizing thiophene and derivatives thereof.
- 8. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 7, wherein said first electrolyte layer includes a conductive powder constituted by comprising at least one of SnO₂ powder, and ZnO powder, or and a carbon-based conductive filler constituted by comprising at least one of carbon black, graphite and carbon fibers.

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- 9. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 8, wherein said conductive powder is covered by comprises the at least one of the SnO₂ powder and the ZnO powder covering at least either one of TiO₂ and BaSO₄.
- 10. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 7, wherein said first electrolyte layer includes a carbon-based conductive filler constituted by comprising at least one of carbon black, graphite and carbon fibers.
- 11. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 1, wherein said second electrolyte layer element is formed by presence of a comprises a conductive polymer including which surrounds the non-conductive particles, and wherein said second electrolyte element is provided between (i) a surface of at least one of said dielectric layer or and said cathode member, and (ii) graphite the particles of the material of the cathode member which are dispersed in the electrolyte layer.
- 12. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 1, wherein said cathode member is formed by comprises graphite.

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- 12. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 1, wherein said cathode member is formed by comprises graphite.
- 13. (Currently Amended) A method of producing a solid electrolytic capacitor, <u>said method</u> comprising the steps of:

sintering a valve-action metal powder while embedding a lead wire therein to form an anode member;

forming a dielectric layer on a surface of said anode member;

forming a first an electrolyte layer, including a first electrolyte element, on said dielectric layer of said anode member;

immersing said anode member having the first electrolyte layer formed thereon in a colloid solution in which non-conductive colloid particles are dispersed, followed by and then drying said anode member;

forming providing a second electrolyte element in the electrolyte layer; and

forming a cathode member so as to sandwich said first electrolyte layer and said second electrolyte layer with between said cathode layer and said dielectric layer,

then forming a silver paste layer on said cathode member, and then

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connecting external terminals respectively with said lead wire and said silver paste layer and applying a resin mold so as to expose said external terminals.

- 14. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 13, wherein said immersion step of the anode member in the colloid solution causes the non-conductive particles to be present between said dielectric layer and said first electrolyte element layer.
- 15. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 13, wherein said immersion step of the anode member in the colloid solution causes the non-conductive particles to be present in an area constituting defined by a recess on the a surface of said dielectric layer.
- 16. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 13, wherein said immersion step is carried out under a reduced pressure , and causes such that the non-conductive particles to be are present in an area on the a surface of said dielectric layer where a distance from an interface between said first electrolyte layer and said dielectric layer to the a surface of said anode member is smaller than an averaged average thickness of said dielectric layer.

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- 17. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 13, wherein said non-conductive particles have an averaged average size which is smaller than an averaged average size of particles constituting of a material of said cathode member.
- 18. (Currently Amended) The method according to claim 13, wherein in at least one of the steps of forming said first electrolyte elment and said second electrolyte layers, element comprise at least one of a conductive polymers, use is made of at least one of polymer polymerized from pyrrole, and a conductive polymers polymer polymerized from at least one of pyrrole, thiophene, and derivatives thereof.
- 19. (Currently Amended) A The solid electrolytic capacitor according to claim 3, wherein said non-conductive particles are also positioned on the a surface of said dielectric layer and in said first electrolyte layer, and said second electrolyte element layer being formed, whereby is provided so as to prevent said cathode member and from contacting said non-conductive particles are not in a direct contact.